

Official Publication of the
**CITIZENS' COUNCILS
 OF AMERICA**

Published monthly at 1014 Plaza Building, Jackson, Mississippi, by the
CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA

Subscription \$2.00 a year — payable in advance.

Group Subscriptions \$1.00 per Member
 (Minimum of 50)

BULK RATES — Parcel Post Prepaid.

100 Copies—\$10.00 a month—\$108.00 a year
 250 Copies—\$20.00 a month—\$216.00 a year
 500 Copies—\$37.50 a month—\$415.00 a year

The Citizens' Council is not responsible for the return of unsolicited articles, manuscripts or other materials submitted for possible publication. All such matter should be accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope if a return of such material is desired.

Second Class Mail Privileges Authorized at Jackson, Mississippi

EDITORIAL BOARD

SAM M. ENGELHARDT, JR. ALABAMA
 Executive Secretary, Citizens' Councils of Alabama
 ROBERT E. BROWN ARKANSAS
 Director, Citizens' Councils of Arkansas
 DR. GEORGE A. DOWNS FLORIDA
 Executive Secretary, Citizens' Councils of Florida
 R. CARTER PITTMAN GEORGIA
 President, States Rights Council of Georgia, Inc.
 W. M. RAINACH LOUISIANA
 President, Citizens' Councils of Louisiana, Inc.
 ROBERT B. PATTERSON MISSISSIPPI
 Executive Secretary, Citizens' Councils of Mississippi
 T. D. KEELS SOUTH CAROLINA
 Chairman, Citizens' Councils of South Carolina
 RICHARD BURROW, JR. TENNESSEE
 Advisory Board, Tenn. Federation for Constitutional Govt.
 DR. B. E. MASTERS TEXAS
 President, Citizens' Councils of Texas

W. J. SIMMONS Editor

Solution For V. A. Problem

Rep. Jamie Whitten (D-Miss.,) wants the Veterans Administration to provide segregated medical facilities in its VA hospitals so "freedom of choice" will be available.

He has introduced a bill requiring separate facilities be provided any veteran who asks for it.

Southern veterans organizations, have a golden opportunity to get behind this bill, and Southern legislatures could memorialize Congress for its passage. Interested persons should write their Congressmen.

The proposal that this would be a way out of difficulties such as those which faced the Mississippi legislature in granting state land for a new VA hospital in Jackson was suggested in an editorial in the December issue of *Citizens' Councils*, entitled "Monuments To Integration."

Rep. Whitten reports excellent reactions to the bill from his colleagues in Congress.

The text of his bill, H. R. 10547 is as follows:

A BILL

To provide separate medical facilities for veterans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Veterans' Administration shall provide separate medical facilities for veterans, both white and black. That any veteran who by reason of his or her service in either branch of the Armed Forces of the United States and who under the present law is entitled to medical treatment within the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration, shall be afforded the opportunity to choose such separate facilities by making such desire known on application for admittance to the Veterans' Administration. And any such veteran who expresses such preference shall hereafter be assigned only to facilities of this type consistent with his or her preference, and if assigned to other than a unit of his choice, shall be entitled immediately to be moved to a facility of his or her choice upon request.

Some Defenses For Ike

If you turn to Title 18, Sec. 1385, United States Code Annotated, you will find that, as amended in 1956, it reads:

"Whoever, except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress, willfully uses any part of the Army or Air Force as a posse comitatus or otherwise to execute the laws shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. This section does not apply in Alaska."

If that is the law, as Congress intended it to be the law, it would appear that the defenses of one Dwight Eisenhower would be one or more of the following:

1. Little Rock is in Alaska.

2. The President was not trying to use the Army to execute the laws but was merely trying to put a spoke in the political wheel of Governor Faubus.

3. Who is going to arrest the President of the United States?

Who Will Lead The Negro?

In the dark days of the 19th century two diametrically opposed negro leaders emerged. Both have deeply influenced negro leadership in our day. One was Booker T. Washington and the other was Frederick Douglass.

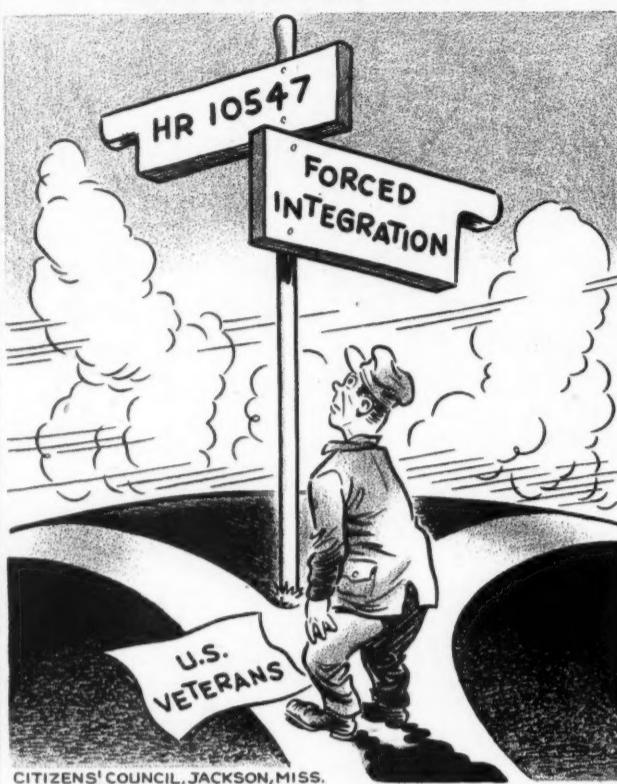
Washington taught that people won their status in society by their service. Douglass demanded that they be accepted without qualification. Washington exemplified the spirit of humility. Douglass, the spirit of arrogance.

The philosophy of Washington dominated the leadership of negro people for a half-century and great progress was made by them and by the white people who lived beside them.

The philosophy of Douglass is dominating the negro mind today, typified by the militant, arrogant NAACP.

Under leaders like Douglass and the NAACP there is only hatred, suspicion, force, and misunderstanding.

Freedom Of Choice



A Respectable Umbrella

63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia is the address of a small Methodist Church-owned office building attached to and above a Methodist Church.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, is the address of Bishop Arthur J. Moore, Bishop of the Georgia Area of the Methodist Church.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia is also the address of a highly controversial organization whose board of directors and other associates has long been, and in 1958 still is, heavily weighted with people whose records on Communist related affiliations are longer than Joseph Stalin's left arm. That organization is *Southern Regional Council*.

Southern Regional Council, the Communist cited *Southern Conference for Human Welfare*, and *Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.*, have been so interrelated that experts in anti-Communism have difficulty telling where one began and where the other two never ended.

The name of Mrs. E. B. (Dorothy) Tilly of Southern Regional Council and other controversial Georgia and Florida names are included in the published report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the U. S. House of Representatives, entitled "Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in U. S."

Southern Regional Council is expected to stay at 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., until all of the lay members of the Board of Trustees of Wesley Memorial Building attend the same trustee meeting and vote to oust them.

Georgia laymen and public sentiment might cause Bishop Arthur J. Moore to encourage the minister-trustees to vote for the removal of *Southern Regional Council* from 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Force Tactics Losing Forces

As evidence continues to pile in that the "massive resistance" of the South has begun to react among the race agitators, there is the following editorial from the integration-minded St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

"Senator Jacob Javits of New York stated last week that he will push for stronger civil rights legislation in Congress, despite the cooling off period recommended by administration spokesmen."

"Nothing could be more poorly advised. There is absolutely nothing the country needs less at this time than another long and difficult fight on civil rights."

"Civil rights has been given great attention in the past two decades, perhaps even more than is good for the ultimate triumph of the idea. As this newspaper, which has supported such legislation from the beginning, has said so often, the eventual triumph of the brotherhood of man must come from education and the individual rather than from legislative enactment."

"The NAACP and other organizations which are trying to ram civil rights down the throats of the South and elsewhere, are making a dreadful mistake for their own cause by not proceeding with more moderation."

Parts of the editorial quoted above indicate that even the integration-minded press is reacting against the excesses of the social revolutionists—a thing predicted by the Citizens' Councils.

Langer Bill Up Again In Senate

Emigration of U. S. negroes to the Republic of Liberia, with government help, is again being seriously considered by the U. S. Senate.

The proposal for a voluntary mass movement of U. S. negro citizens to the all-negro nation has been a major recurrence in the Senate throughout the 20th century, but the measure has never received more favorable attention than in these days of integration strife.

Sen. William Langer has introduced S. 759, "a bill to provide aid to persons in the United States desirous of migrating to the Republic of Liberia . . ."

Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana has been conducting hearings on the bill for the Committee on Foreign Relations, and is in favor of passing the bill.

The bill would establish a Liberian Migration Commission, which would aid all qualified persons wanting to migrate to Liberia.

Passage of this bill, and subsequent appropriations to carry it out, could be a major step toward the future solution of the race problem. Geographical separation is the best, most Christian solution to the problem. History proves that it is the only absolute solution.

All persons supporting this measure may wish to write to Sen. Long at the Senate Office Building in Washington, D. C. that Congress may know of its public support.

Report From Tennessee

By Richard Burrow, Jr.

Memphis: Mr. Willie E. Ayers has requested the city of Memphis to adopt an ordinance requiring "certain organizations" to file information of their activities with the city attorney. The suggested ordinance said that "certain organizations within the city of Memphis" have been claiming immunity from payment of privilege licenses and many "are mere subterfuges for businesses being operated for profit." Mr. Ayer is chairman of the Memphis and Shelby County Chapters of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government.

It would require any organization within the city on request of city officials to file certain information including names of officers and salaries paid them. The proposed ordinance would require a financial statement, including dues, fees, assessments, contributions, and dispositions of funds.

KNOXVILLE: State Senator E. B. Bowles recently wrote the editor of the *Tennessee Reporter*: "My idea is that our national administration by keeping those hundreds of troops in Little Rock has done more to keep our country unsettled and disturbed and divided than has Russia with her Sputniks." Senator Bowles is one of Tennessee's most vigorous advocates of States' Rights and on numerous occasions has deplored the use of force by the federal government in the Clinton situation.

CLINTON: With each passing day the race-mixers are becoming more aware of the fact that this east Tennessee town would like to do away with integration. Clashes between whites and the five colored students now attending, appear to be happening more often. Only recently the principal, W. D. Herman, confirmed that he had sent two boys home, for becoming involved in a disorder at the high school. There seems to be but little doubt that if it were not for the harsh federal injunction that the five negroes would not be attending the white Clinton school.

"Freedom Fund" Seeks More Help

Jack Kershaw, chairman of the Freedom Fund, Inc., says that contributions are urgently needed to appeal the suspended sentences of the six Clinton citizens found guilty of violating the unjust federal court injunction in the Clinton school integration crisis.

Freedom Fund, Inc. has financed the defense of the 16 citizens brought to court by federal authority. Ten of these 16 won freedom and exoneration as the result of the legal work so financed.

But six were found guilty and given suspended sentences.

"However these courageous six citizens of Clinton, five men and one woman, are not willing to accept the sop of suspended sentences which the judge has offered them. They demand complete exoneration and are willing to risk their freedom in a new trial and have asked our lawyers to appeal the case," Kershaw said.

An official record of the case, required for the appeal, costs \$1750, and the Fund has advanced its last \$500 as an initial down payment.

Seventeen distinguished Southern lawyers, serving for expenses only, form the counsel for this case.

"If retained privately they would have cost in excess of \$100,000," Kershaw said.

Additional money is needed only for court and expenses costs, particularly the transcribing by the federal court reporter of the record of the case.

"If we are forced to go to the Supreme Court, for which august body only printed matter is acceptable, the cost of printing the record alone will be \$6,000.

"Such is the price of justice," Kershaw remarked.

The 17 attorneys defending the Clinton defendants of the Southern way of life are:

Alabama: Grover S. McLeod;

Louisiana: Attorney General Jack Gremillion, William Shaw and Robert G. Chandler;

Maryland: Judge G. W. Williams;

Mississippi: Ross R. Barnett;

Tennessee: L. E. Gwinn, Charles Stainback, Thomas Page Gore, Robert L. Dobbs, Sims Crowsner, Thomas G. Watkins, James Carney, Harry Lee Benter, Theresa Davidson, W. E. Michael;

Texas: John Ben Sheppard, former Attorney General.

Our Way Of Life:

WHAT'S HAPPENING TO IT

Will Continue "Force"

U. S. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, (N-N. Y.) apostle of power and force in a "free" America, says that despite requests by the Eisenhower Administration for a cooling off period he will continue to fight for more stringent integration force measures in this session of Congress.

Rep. Powell says he will tack integration amendments on any bills submitted on education, including the new programs for recruiting science students for the missile age.

How Far It Goes

Proof that there is no limit to be respected by those who believe in forcing Americans is illustrated by the city ordinance in New York that bans "racial discrimination in rental of apartments in privately owned buildings." Chicago is now considering a similar ordinance. The right of private property, the backbone of America's political, legal, and economic system no longer exists in New York city. Private owners can be told to whom they must rent their own property.

Dallas Council Booms

Earl Thornton, president of the Dallas, Texas Citizens Councils reports the movement has mushroomed since Little Rock. There are now four groups with more than 2,000 members.

More NAACP Complaints

Herbert Hill, labor spokesman for the NAACP, has complained to Vice-President Richard Nixon that defense industries are discriminating against negroes in the North as well as in the South. Hill cited Chicago as the worst example. He charged that 98 percent of the firms placing orders with employment agencies specify they don't want negroes. (Further proof, that northern politicians play to the negro bloc vote, and not to the sentiments of northern whites).

Those Twins Again

The twin institutions of church and religion have become infiltrated with integrationist propagandists. Further proof: A University of Kentucky youth convention recently had as principal speakers Dr. Julian Price Love, professor of Biblical Theology at the Louisville Presbyterian Theological seminary and Dr. Margaret Shannon of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

Both speakers told 2,000 students, in the name of church and education, that integration is the Christian approach.

Pat Boone Speaks

Pat Boone, current teen-age idol of rock-and-roll whose influence over America's young is tremendous right now, is a student at Columbia University. This school has long been a hotbed of integrationist teaching.

Pronounces 23-year old Boone: Racial segregation is sickening.

Courts Negro Vote

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler has proudly announced that negro votes lost by the Party in 1956 are returning to the fold. He made his forecast after a two-day meeting in Washington with 41 negro leaders from all parts of the country.

This sacrifice of American principles for political expediency in the North continues the root of America's problems whether the nation can again be free, or will be run increasingly by minority pressure blocs.

Justice Admits It

Now comes admission by a U. S. Supreme Court Justice of what many Americans long ago realized is happening. In his dissenting opinion in the recent decision involving the Robinson-Patman Act, Justice Douglas said: "It is apparent that the opponents of the Robinson-Patman Act have eventually managed to achieve in this court what they could not do in Congress."

The national pastime has become one of going to the Courts for legislation Congress refuses to pass.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

Citizens' Councils

1014 Plaza Building, Jackson, Mississippi
Please enter my subscription to the Citizens' Council as follows and find payment enclosed:
 For One Year \$2.00

(Please Print)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____



DOWN SOUTH THIS WOULD HAVE BEEN NEWS
Courtesy—Nashville Banner

by negroes. The state of Rhode Island recently appointed negro Sirrouko Howard as race relations officer for the Providence Housing Authority's projects. Purpose: to force integration of the projects.

Correction

In the December, 1957 Citizens' Council Gov. A. B. "Happy" Chandler of Kentucky was referred to as former czar of baseball and former Postmaster General. An alert reader points out that "Happy" has not been Postmaster General. Our apologies to the postoffice department.

Virginia Too

Virginia has followed other Southern states in introducing legislation to close any public school patrolled by federal troops.

Dr. Porter Routh

In our December issue we reported that the AP Religion Writer indicated in an interview with Dr. Porter Routh, Executive Secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention, that Dr. Routh favors integration in the Baptist churches and supports the 1954 Southern Baptist Convention declaration in favor of integration.

While the AP story conveys the distinct impression that this is the case, Dr. Routh correctly points out that he was not quoted directly in the article to that effect. The Citizens' Council hastens to correct any suggestion of error in reporting Dr. Routh's position. As Dr. Routh says, he would not make any statement passing judgment on any action taken by the Southern Baptist Convention. He does not say what his position is on integration.

The pertinent passage from the AP story by George W. Cornell follows:

A tall Texan today holds the administrative reins of one of the most robust, loosely knit, fastest growing and unfettered religious bodies in the nation—but also the one most sorely tried. Dr. Porter Routh, as executive secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention, sits at the center of a vast Christian beehive—of record expansion and vigor and also of deep anxieties.

Simultaneously with the denominational pace-setting growth has come a point-blank, moral blockbuster, the racial integration issue.

"Great numbers of our ministers have been struggling in conscience over this question along with many of our church members," Dr. Routh said.

"It is not just a problem for laity or clergy, but an agony of soul for thousands."

The South is a Baptist stronghold. Baptists are the largest, most pervasive religious force at work in the region. The integration issue has hit them squarely, and with fullest impact.

It's a very real problem for our churches," Dr. Routh said, "and one that's made more complex because it's now so laden with emotion."

Officially, the denomination is on record in support of integration. But Southern Baptist congregations in the Deep South are generally all white. Negroes have two separate Baptist bodies, both large ones.

In this heavily Baptist territory of prevailing segregation with federal courts pressing for integration in public schools and services, which way are Baptist leaders exerting their influence?

"I'm sure that the great majority of our ministers, and of our Southern Baptist members in their best moments, believe in the worth, dignity and value of every individual," Dr. Routh said.

However, when it comes to particular steps for integration—in schools, church or elsewhere, strong community feeling makes it risky to advocate such a course from the local pulpit.

Some have been ousted on these grounds.

Unlike most other denominations, a Baptist congregation can fire its pastor as quickly as it can take a vote.

The Rev. Dr. Albert McClellan, the denomination's associate executive, said many of its ministers feel in such controversies they can take stands "only up to the point of breaking the redemptive fellowship."

He added: "What good is accomplished if a congregation is torn all to pieces?"

Dr. Routh, asked what he thought a pastor should do in such a dilemma, said slowly: "I just don't know. One can't make that decision apart from the specific circumstances."

He added emphatically: "But every church ought to want and encourage its pastor to speak out as a prophet of God on any issue."

The consensus of Southern Baptist leaders, ministers and laymen, as expressed in a 1954 convention resolution, holds integration is "in harmony . . . with the Christian principles of equal justice and love for all men."

Letters To The Editor

Physician

Dear Editor:

A newspaper carried the announcement that Georgia was proposing a law making the giving of Negro blood in transfusion to a white person a misdemeanor.

No Southern doctor, Negro or white, would be guilty of such an atrocity. It must have been a damnyankee, and I was born one. At our famous John Elliot Blood Bank, one can confirm the statement that reactions can occur in using white blood for Negroes as well as using Negro blood for whites.

A more serious danger to white persons is the sickle anaemia which is prevalent in Negroes but rare in whites. This anaemia is a child-killer. In adults it can result in invalidism and shorten lives.

More than once it has been reported that the Red Cross Blood Banks do not label their donations of blood for transfusions, although formerly some of them are known to have done so. Since the Supreme Court Decision, at the Red Cross which is a quasi-government organization, Negroes and white persons must take blood for transfusions as they come.

When officials of a blood bank risk reactions and the transmission of such serious disease as sickle cell anaemia, which can be fatal, that is not a misdemeanor. That is homicide.

Lydia Allen DeVilbiss, M. D.
Miami, Fla.

Editor's Note:

Who's Who in America, Volume 28, 1954-55, lists Lydia Allen M.D., Indiana University, 1907; post-graduate work New York University, University of Pennsylvania; Dir. Div. of child hygiene, Kansas State Board of Health, 1915-19; organized child hygiene in Rhode Island, Missouri and Georgia; Member A.M.A., Pan-American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Association University Women.

New York

I take strong exception to the remarks of "A.B." of Oneida, New York in your January issue. He says "Get it firmly fixed in your minds that you (Southern segregationists) are hated with a cold, deadly, incurable hate that baffles description—a corroded and cancerous hate which has rankled in the northern mind for more than ninety years."

That statement, so eloquently—almost poetically—stated, is totally false as I another New Yorker, can prove. Majority opinion in New York State, with its tyrannical Commission against Discrimination, is decidedly with the Southern position. The so-called man on the street in my home state is entirely cognizant of the inherent wrong in compulsory denial of his freedom of choice, and of the fact that the New York State Commission is an extravagant rathole which consumes vast portions of his taxes annually without performing a single worthwhile service.

Granted, Manny Celler and Jack Javits and Irving Ives (whose creature this law is to begin with) are dedicated to the dubious crusade of destroying the freedom of choice New Yorkers like Southerners cherish, but surely intelligent Southerners know better than to accept that as the feeling of the average citizen of the Empire State. One thing which definitely will arouse these good people, though, is this constant sniping at the North per se, without distinction between decent citizens and purchasable politicians. It is resented and cannot in any way advance the cause of constitutional government.

Marilyn D. Majors
Indianapolis, Ind.

Missouri

Dear Sirs:

Kansas City is one of the cities that the race mixers love to tell how fine integration works. Central High here is now 60 per cent negro.

I have compiled a crime record of last year of the Eisenhower-Nixon "first class citizens". I have 155 clippings of beating, stealing, purse-snatching, robbery, and rape, and 95 percent of it is by negroes against whites. It have only five cases of negro against negro. These are our "first class citizens" who should be treated with dignity and respect and brotherly love. The 155 cases are an average of nearly three per week. The clippings proving this record came out of the local paper, which never points out these things.

Very truly,
J.F.F.
Kansas City, Mo.

Book Reviews

Arizona

Dear Sirs:

In regard to the Brooklyn-New York school violence, if this happened in the South there would have been a ballyhoo.

Furthermore, the New York papers cover up as to color line. This is what they call, "Freedom of the Press."

I wonder what happened to FDR's Four Freedoms?

Yours sincerely,
Allen Stuart
Phoenix, Ariz.

Indiana

Dear Sir:

In my home of South Bend, Ind. it is almost impossible to get a negro convicted of any crime including murder and rape. You're missing a chance for a good story by ignoring South Bend.

Everyone is organized but the Anglo-Saxons. If we dare say anything we are told to go back to the South with the rest of the "hillbillies."

Public officials cater to the organized voting block in order to get elected.

One thing Little Rock accomplished was to wake some of us "liberals" and make good conservatives out of us even at this late date.

Yours truly,
L.N.N.
South Bend, Ind.

North Carolina

Gentlemen:

Thank you for a fine rendition of the truth about integration during 1957. Your paper is one of the few that will dare face the challenge of arrogance the majority of the negro race has assumed.

My best wishes to you and your staff.
Sincerely,
R. I. C.
Wilmington, N. C.

"States' Rights—The Law of the Land," by Charles J. Bloch, The Harcourt Co., Atlanta, Ga., 375 pp., \$10. "No work of recent years has so clearly depicted the ominous trend to centralization and 'one big government' which threatens the work of the Founders. Bloch relentlessly exposes the judicial erosion of the past 20 years which has nibbled away the rights and powers of the states, and cites the changes made in the whole order by the Supreme Court in its continuing assault on our constitutional system."

This impressive opinion of Bloch's book was delivered by none other than Georgia's U. S. Senator Richard B. Russell.

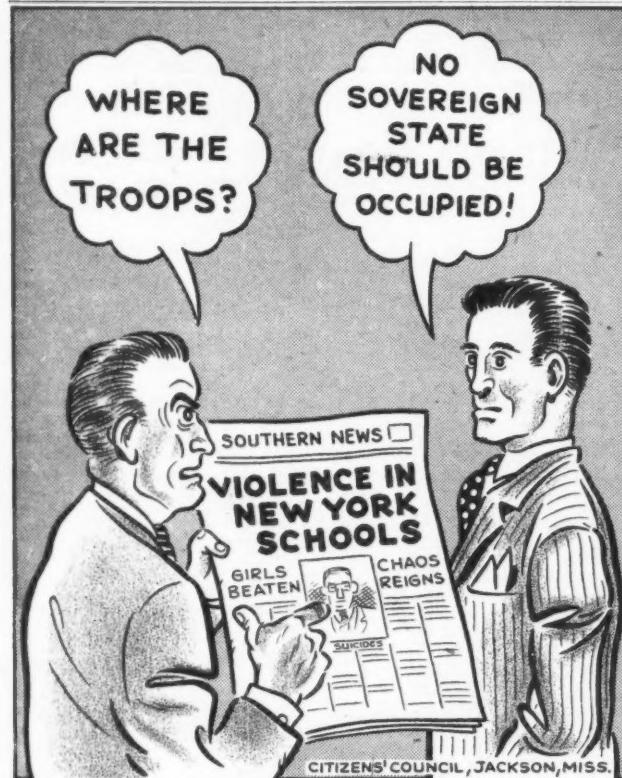
Sen. Russell is uniquely qualified to judge Bloch's abilities at interpreting what has happened to states' rights. Bloch gained national prominence by the eloquence of his speech at the 1948 Democratic National Convention, placing Sen. Russell's name in nomination for the Presidency.

The author is unquestionably one of the foremost legal authorities in the South. He is a past president of the Georgia Bar Association. For 11 years he was chairman of the Judicial Council of the state of Georgia. He is now chairman of the Rules Committee of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and a member of the Judicial Conference of the Fifth U. S. Circuit, whose job is to confer with federal judges.

This uniquely qualified observer of our state and federal court systems deals with the most burning issue of our day—usurpation of federal power.

"States' Rights—The Law of the Land" is a veritable gold mine of court opinions and quotations. It is an invaluable source-book for speakers, writers and students interested in the issues of states' rights and constitutional government. Every school and public library in the South ought to have this book on its shelves.

The Sensible Point Of View



President's Dog Is Purest Breed

U. S. Rep. Arthur Winstead of Mississippi wrote President Eisenhower recently on the President's new purebred German Weimaraner hunting dog, "Heidi."

"I am pleased with your interest in pure-bred dogs as shown by your having met requirements for registration and for preserving the Weimaraner blood strain. I understand there are only about 4,000 such fine hunting dogs in the United States, and the owners must sign a pledge they will not mongrelize the breed."

"I know it is a great pleasure to you to utilize the excellent services of your dog, Heidi, on your Gettysburg farm."

"I am puzzled, however, at your apparent inconsistency. Why would you be so enthusiastic about pure-bred dogs, yet give aid and comfort to those who would mongrelize the human race?"

Saudi Arabia Is Home Of Slavery

Unrealistic approaches to the equitable solution of race problems on the part of leaders who have never lived where the problem exists is evidenced by this nation's diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia—where slavery in its most vicious forms still flourishes.

The Saturday Evening Post issue of Nov. 30, 1957 points out that King Ibn Saud's Arab nation "makes no effort to discourage the traffic" in slaves."

"In Saudi Arabia today there at least 500,000 people in complete slavery, out of a total population of 7,000,000."

"There are legal slave markets and licensed slave dealers whose names are known. Slaving boats ply across the Gulf of Oman and there is a slave trail starting near the west coast of Africa . . . to Saudi Arabia, there to be sold in the markets to the highest bidder."

The article, by Noel Barber, documents both the fact that the practice has actually been increasing at a fast rate in recent years, and that such inhuman practices as beheading at a whim are prevalent.

Yet, the same President Dwight Eisenhower who ordered troops to Little Rock and whose administration has done all possible to force integration in the U. S. formally entertained

King Saud as a guest of our nation, and our relations with Saudi, Arabia are never questioned.

Slavery in its meaner aspects flourishes in many places in the world, but especially in the Near East, where this nation has flooded millions of dollars in foreign aid.

Violence Grips New York Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

School officials, authorities, and the metropolitan press, in keeping with their "blindfold" approach to their problems refuse to identify these troublemakers by race, and to admit that integration is the cause. Yet story after story reported by publications who do make such identifications reveal that the vast majority of the trouble is coming from negroes.

Nor is integration violence confined to New York—or Chicago, or Washington, D. C., long famous for their negro crime waves.

In Kansas City, Mo., in what was once considered a Southern state, the integration chicken has come home to roost also.

There School Superintendent James A Hazlett has had to appoint a special "Committee On Pupil Discipline and Delinquency." Hazlett's latest promise is to crack down on lunch money extortion and the carrying of knives and other weapons in the public high schools.

Refusal to recognize the problem for what it is, the inevitable result of integration, yet continues somehow.

One father, testifying before Hazlett's special committee, was reported to have made this statement, which defies understanding:

"The first 10 days one of (my boys) them started to Central junior he was sick at his stomach.

Kochler explained later that "the boy was not sick because of any integration problems there, but because of the obscenity of both races."

"I've seen several children stretched out on the ground with their teeth knocked out as a result of conditions there," he said.

Central Junior High in Kansas City is 60 percent negro, yet "conditions there" have nothing to do with integration!

Hazlett, himself, admits, that "integration has caused certain problems."

Kansas City so far has not seen the extent to which this violence can go, as in New York. In Kansas City the main problem now is of the extortion and bullying variety. In New York, it has already reached the state of rape and assault.

Three Southern Errors:

Real Issues Now Unfold

There is substantial evidence to show that the majority of Southern negroes want integration, and the various issues that go with it, such as voting and political participation, complete social equality, and miscegenation.

The three most common errors in Southern thinking in the past few years has been (1) that negroes don't really want integration and will do nothing to aid its attainment; (2) that the Supreme Court's decision makes eventual school integration "inevitable" and there is nothing to be done about it; (3) that negroes in the South will be reluctant to take to the ballot for political domination.

The falseness of these conceptions, which Southerners are coming better to understand as the fight for freedom unfolds itself, is illustrated by the evidence published below:

1. Every Gallup Poll since Black Monday, and interviews with Southern negroes published in many responsible journals since that time, indicate that in fact the Southern negroes do want integration. NAACP officials have admitted that their ultimate goal is miscegenation, and the total collapse of any racial differentiation.

2. Key figures in the Eisenhower Administration now admit that "the massive resistance" of the South is working, and that the time has come to "lay off" for awhile on civil rights.

3. The NAACP and other negro groups are girding themselves for the fight of the ballot, which is loaded with political dynamite for the South, and could through lethargy of the whites spell negro domination.

NAACP Vote Plot

(1)

The NAACP, using the guise of the "Southern Christian Leadership Conference," has kicked off an expensively-financed drive to register 2,000,000 negro voters in the South by 1960.

The ultimate goal? Political domination in the South as well as North by using "bloc vote" against the white's traditional "splitting" of their votes for candidates.

The NAACP has allocated nearly a quarter of a million dollars for the campaign in the year 1958 alone. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, (N.Y.), and Clarence Mitchell, NAACP Washington bureau official, are spearheading the drive.

Eleven Southern states are the target of the intensified drive, which includes a house-to-house canvass of possible registrants, and an appeal to negroes to report registration officials no prosecutions of them may be sought through the new Civil Rights legislation.

Congressional Quarterly, in an interview with Mitchell, reports him as saying, in part, that the NAACP will have enough people registered to make a considerable impact on the 1958 elections.

The NAACP may concentrate on certain districts first in an attempt to achieve immediate results by electing some negroes to Congress, representing Southern districts.

To leave no doubt that the NAACP envisions negroes in Congress from Southern districts: "future Southern delegations in the nation's highest legislative body will include qualified colored men and women," Mitchell said.

When might the Deep South elect its first negro representative?

"I hope that 1960 might be the year," the NAACP official declared.

What an impact this could have on political life in the South, aside from Congressional elections, was made clear in a study of the negro in Mississippi politics made by Gene Wirth of the Jackson *Clarion Ledger*.

In 31 of Mississippi's 82 counties, negroes have a majority, with several other counties on the border line. The way present Supreme Court, Highway, and Public Service Commission districts are drawn, the negro majority could result in negroes being elected to three of the state's nine Supreme Court seats, one of its three Highway Commission offices, and one of its three Public Service Commission posts.

Along color lines, the state legislature could have 17 of its 49 Senatorial seats and 58 of its 140 House seats held by negroes.

Congressmen most in danger of losing their seats if the NAACP drive were successful are:

Smith of Mississippi, whose district is 69.1 percent negro; North Carolina's Fountain (51.8%); South Carolina's Rivers (51.7%); Mississippi's Williams (49.8%); Virginia's Abbott (49.4%); South Carolina's McMillan (48.5%); Mississippi's Whitten (48.4%); South Carolina's Riley (44.9%).

Poll Shows Story

(2)

Each successive Gallup poll since Black Monday has revealed an increasing willingness by Southern negroes to come right out in favor of integration.

The latest poll, taken in December, 1957, showed:

Do you approve or disapprove of the Supreme Court decision ruling racial segregation in public schools illegal?

	Southern Negroes	Feb. 1956
Today	Approve	Disapprove
	69%	53%
13	36	11

No Opinion

Slowdown Ordered

(3)

Warren Olney III, newly appointed director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and former assistant attorney general, admits the South is developing a political strategy designed to completely kill the U. S. Supreme Court's school desegregation rulings.

In a recent speech before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, Olney said that the original resistance to the court decree was to delay what was considered inevitable.

"However, the activities of the White Citizens Councils, the preaching of racism and race hatred, and the defiant proclamations by certain senators of massive resistance have changed all this."

"The belief has spread among Southerners segregationists that the court's decision can be defied . . . this is the strategy of nullification."

"A clash with federal authority . . . is the logical and inevitable consequence of this disastrous policy," Olney was reported as saying.

Olney, the assistant Attorney General who masterminded much of the integration strategy within the Brownell Justice Department and as such is a major architect of the integration "force policy" of the Eisenhower administration, spoke of this development of genuine "massive resistance" in derisive terms.

He lumped the Citizens Councils with race hatred and racism, and inevitably tagged them erroneously as "White" Citizens Councils. This reveals his own special prejudiced position and his unwillingness to grant American citizens the right of legal, peaceful objection to political developments.

But, his admission that the massive resistance of the South is working, together with recent similar statements by present Attorney General William Rogers and others in high authority, is heartening news to those who believe in segregation as a matter of public policy.

In a left-handed manner, Olney handed the Citizens Councils generous praise by admitting, in his position as a mastermind of integration policy, that Citizens Council strategy has become so effective, he must complain of it.

Tuskegee Says Situation Worse

The Tuskegee Institute, long recognized as the negro's authoritative voice on the state of race relations in the U. S. says that in 1957 the situation "worsened."

President L. H. Foster of Tuskegee Institute admitted that the result of NAACP-led forcing of integration, and the strife which has resulted from federal power to force the issue, has caused race relations to grow worse.

Realistic action is said to be imperative "if serious difficulties are to be avoided in the near future."

"Race relations in the Southern states are in a more unsettled and disturbed status than a year ago. The divergent segregationist and desegregationist points of view are held more resolutely now than in the recent past."

The report went on to say that there is now almost a total lack of any communication between the races, and much "misinformation and misunderstanding."

The NAACP tactics of forcing integration has had its inevitable result—to make race relations worse instead of better.

"I LOVE POWER" SAYS GHANA MAN

Accra, Ghana — Interior Minister Krobo Edusei says he plans to introduce a bill in Parliament next month to empower the government to jail persons suspected of anti-state activities without a trial.

Edusei first proposed such "preventive detention" at a rally last September during which he said, "I love power," and promised to jail anyone who makes a speech "to the discredit of the government."

This is the same negro nation of Ghana over which government officials wept such bitter tears, because a New York restaurant refused to serve its head of state, after President Eisenhower had welcomed him to the White House.

Remember Little Rock

RUBBER STAMPS of the reproduction shown may be procured from the office of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, 207 West Market Street, Greenwood, Mississippi, for \$2.00 postpaid. These imprints are effective on letters, checks, envelopes and other communications.



gra-
plete

(1)
the
ing
for

as

hed
ant
the

' of

lot,
sites

anted
ffice
and
ad-
dition-
ately
chool

om-
sco,
ance
what

the
ach-
and
ain
have

ong
the
this

...
nse-
Ol-

en-
the
l as
nte-
sen-
this
re-

councils
in-
y as
re-
po-
rant
gal,
de-

sive
ing,
ate-
eral
high
ose
nat-

nay
mer-
posi-
tion
egy
ust

ster
tro-
onth
jail
divi-

ven-
em-
ove
one
edit

of
of-
use
to
resi-
him